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USE OF ISOGENIES FOR DESIGN OF CRYPTOSYSTEMS

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USE OF ISOGENIES FOR DESIGN OF CRYPTOSYSTEMS

RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims priority from the United States provisional patent application number 60/517,142, filed November 3, 2003, entitled "Use of Isogenies for Design of Cryptosystems," the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present invention generally relates to cryptology, and more particularly, to utilization of isogenies for design of cryptosystems.

BACKGROUND

[0003] As digital communication becomes more commonplace, the need for securing the associated communication channels becomes increasingly more important. For example, current technologies allow a user to remotely access bank accounts, medical data, and other private and sensitive information.

[0004] Cryptology has been widely used to provide secure digital communication. Cryptology generally relates to the enciphering (or encrypting) and deciphering (decrypting) of messages. The encryption and decryption uses

some secret information (such as a key). In different encryption methods, a single key or multiple keys may be used for encryption and decryption.

[0005] One commonly used multiple key cryptosystem is a public-key encryption system. In a public-key system, a sender wishing to send an encrypted message to a recipient obtains an authenticated public key for the recipient that is generated using a private key. As the name implies, the public key can be available from public sources. Moreover, to avoid an impersonation attack, the public key is often authenticated. The public-key authentication may be made by a technique such as exchanging keys over a trusted channel, using a trusted public file, using an on-line trusted server, or using an off-line server and certificates.

[0006] After obtaining the authenticated public key, the sender encrypts an original message with the public key and generates a ciphertext. The intended recipient then utilizes the private key to decrypt the ciphertext to extract the original message. Decrypting the ciphertext without access to the private key is believed to be infeasible. Accordingly, only a party that has access to the private key may successfully decrypt the ciphertext.

[0007] One significant advantage of public-key systems over symmetric cryptosystems (such as stream or block ciphers) is that in two-party communications, only the private key needs to be kept secret (whereas in symmetric cryptosystems, the key is kept secret at both ends).

[0008] A current public-key encryption system utilizes certain elliptic curves (ECs) over a finite field. A pair of published values derived from an elliptic curve is utilized as a public key (including points on the curve and their corresponding public key which is generated by a simple multiplication (i.e., integer multiplication) on the curve). Verification is done using a bilinear pairing on the curve.

[0009] Generally, elliptic curves are believed to provide encryption systems with relatively lower communication requirements than traditional systems such as RSA (Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman public key encryption technology), while maintaining similar security levels.

[0010] An issue with the current public-key encryption systems is that none has been proven to be secure. As a result, the security of current public-key encryption systems is presumed based on the difficulty of a set of number-theoretic problems.

[0011] Accordingly, public-key encryption systems are desired which provide additional security.

SUMMARY

[0012] Techniques are disclosed to provide public-key encryption systems. More particularly, isogenies of Abelian varieties (e.g., elliptic curves in one-dimensional cases) are utilized to provide public-key encryption systems. For example, the isogenies permit the use of multiple curves instead of a single curve to provide more secure encryption. The techniques may be applied to digital signatures and/or identity based encryption (IBE) solutions. Furthermore, isogenies may be used in other applications such as blind signatures, hierarchical systems, and the like. Additionally, solutions are disclosed for generating the isogenies.

[0013] In one described implementation, a method includes publishing a public key corresponding to an isogeny. The method further includes decrypting an encrypted message using a decryption key which corresponds to the isogeny (e.g., is its dual isogeny).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] The detailed description is described with reference to the accompanying figures. In the figures, the left-most digit(s) of a reference number identifies the figure in which the reference number first appears. The use of the same reference numbers in different figures indicates similar or identical items.

[0015] Fig. 1 illustrates an exemplary method for using isogenies in a cryptosystem.

[0016] Fig. 2 illustrates an exemplary map of an isogeny between two curves.

[0017] Fig. 3 illustrates an exemplary method for signing a message using isogenies.

[0018] Fig. 4 illustrates an exemplary map of an isogeny between multiple curves.

[0019] Fig. 5 illustrates an exemplary method for identity based encryption (IBE) using isogenies.

[0020] Fig. 6 illustrates a general computer environment 600, which can be used to implement the techniques described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0021] The following discussion assumes that the reader is familiar with cryptography techniques. For a basic introduction of cryptography, the reader is directed to a text written by A. Menezes, P. van Oorschot, and S. Vanstone entitled, "Handbook of Applied Cryptography," fifth printing (August 2001), published by CRC Press.

[0022] The following disclosure describes techniques for improving public-key systems that are based on multiple elliptic curves (or Abelian varieties in general). Various techniques are disclosed for generating isogenies (or mappings) between the curves. The generated isogenies permit use of multiple curves instead of single curve to provide public encryption. Furthermore, the techniques may be applied to relatively short digital signatures (e.g., typed in by a user or sent over a low-bandwidth channel) and/or identity based encryption (IBE) solutions (e.g., allowing memorizable public keys). The short signatures may also provide additional efficiency through aggregate verification.

[0023] OVERVIEW OF CRYPTOSYSTEMS WITH ISOGENIES

[0024] Fig. 1 illustrates an exemplary method 100 for using isogenies in a cryptosystem. A stage 102 generates isogenies (of elliptic curves, or more generally Abelian varieties). The isogenies may be generated by a receiving party or another party (such as a trusted party further discussed with reference to Fig. 5).

The stage 102 may also generate the corresponding dual isogeny for each of the generated isogenies (as will be further discussed below). Various methods for generating isogenies are detailed below under the same title. Additionally, as will be further detailed with reference to Figs. 3 and 5, the generated isogenies are utilized to provide public keys and the public keys are published (104). The public keys may be published by the sending party or a trusted authority (see, e.g., discussion of Figs. 3 and 5).

[0025] A sending party then encrypts (or signs) messages using an encryption key (106). The encrypted messages of the stage 106 may be verified/decrypted by the receiving party using a decryption key to determine the authenticity of the encryption or signing (108). In one implementation, Weil pairing is utilized to verify the encrypted messages (such as discussed below under the same title). However, Weil pairing is but one example of pairing that may be utilized for the verification or decryption. For example, other bilinear and/or non-degenerate pairing techniques may be utilized such as Tate pairing and square pairing.

[0026] OVERVIEW OF ISOGENIES

[0027] Fig. 2 illustrates an exemplary map of an isogeny 200 between two curves (e.g., elliptic curves). As illustrated, a curve E_1 may be mapped onto a

curve E_2 by an isogeny ϕ (where $\phi: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$). Fig. 1 also illustrates the dual isogeny $\hat{\phi}$ (where $\hat{\phi}: E_2 \rightarrow E_1$).

[0028] In various implementations, using isogenies in cryptosystems is envisioned to provide properties such as: given a curve E_1 , generating a pair (ϕ, E_2) is relatively efficient, where $\phi: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ is an isogeny, but given a pair (E_1, E_2) of isogenous curves, it is believed to be relatively hard to construct any nonzero isogeny $\phi: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$, much less a specific isogeny. Therefore, if a distinction is drawn between a global break (defined as a computation allowing any subsequent message to be broken in polynomial time) and a per-instance break, then the best known attacks at this time against isogeny based cryptosystems take either substantially more time than discrete log for a global break or else one discrete log computation per message for the “naive” per-instance attack.

[0029] For example, considering a token system where each client is given a specific signed message that grants access to some service (which may be of low value), the client may have to read the token over the phone to a representative, and thus the signatures can be relatively short. It will be reasonable to use parameters that are sufficiently large to make a per message attack more costly than the service provided, while keeping a global break prohibitively expensive.

[0030] DETAILS OF ISOGENIES

[0031] A field k can be fixed with characteristic p with q elements and having an algebraic closure \bar{k} . Let E/k be an elliptic curve defined over a field k and $E(k)$ be the group defined over k , and let $k(E)$ denote the function field of the elliptic curve. Also, let $[n]_E$ or $[n]$ denote the map $P \mapsto n \cdot P$ on E and $E[n]$ denote the kernel of this map.

[0032] An isogeny $\phi: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ is a non-constant morphism that sends the identity element of E_1 to that of E_2 . When such an isogeny exists, one may say that E_1 and E_2 are isogenous. The isogeny is defined over k if ϕ has defining equations with coefficients in k . Any isogeny also turns out to be group homomorphism, i.e., $\phi(P+Q) = \phi(P) + \phi(Q)$ for all $P, Q \in E_1$, where the addition on the left hand side is the group law on E_1 and the addition on the right hand side is that of E_2 . Hence the kernel of ϕ is a subgroup of E_1 .

[0033] Let $Hom_k(E_1, E_2)$ denote the set of isogenies from E_1 to E_2 that are defined over k . $Hom_{\bar{k}}(E_1, E_2)$ is denoted by $Hom(E_1, E_2)$. For any isogeny $\phi: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$, there is a *dual isogeny* $\hat{\phi}: E_2 \rightarrow E_1$ such that:

$$\hat{\phi} \circ \phi = [n]_{E_1} \text{ and } \phi \circ \hat{\phi} = [n]_{E_2},$$

[0034] where $n = \deg(\phi)$ is the degree of the isogeny. The dual isogeny satisfies the standard properties:

$$\widehat{\phi} = \phi, \widehat{\phi + \psi} = \widehat{\phi} + \widehat{\psi}, \widehat{\phi \circ \psi} = \widehat{\psi} \circ \widehat{\phi}, \widehat{[n]} = [n].$$

[0035] In an implementation, the degree of ϕ as a finite map can be further defined as: the degree of the extension of $k(E_1)$ over the pullback (by ϕ) of the field $k(E_2)$ where ϕ is defined over k . It may be convenient to think of it in terms of the size of its kernel (assuming the function field extension is separable) or by the equation above. Hence, it is said that the isogeny is *B-smooth* if its degree is *B-smooth* (i.e. the prime divisors of $\deg(\phi)$ are less than or equal to B). The set $\text{Hom}(E, E)$ of endomorphisms of an elliptic curve E is denoted $\text{End}(E)$; this set has the structure of a ring given by defining:

$$(\phi + \psi)(P) = \phi(P) + \psi(P), (\phi \circ \psi)(P) = \phi(\psi(P)).$$

[0036] Generally, the group $\text{Hom}(E_1, E_2)$ is a torsion free left $\text{End}(E_2)$ -module and right $\text{End}(E_1)$ -module. When $E_1 = E_2 = E$, the algebraic structure is richer: $\text{Hom}(E_1, E_2) = \text{End}(E)$ is a ring (not just a module) with no zero divisors and has characteristic zero.

[0037] In one implementation, this can be thought of as a lattice: Let E be an elliptic curve defined over some field k . Then, $\text{End}(E)$ is isomorphic to either \mathbb{Z} , an order in a quadratic imaginary field, or a maximal order in quaternion algebra. For any two elliptic curves E_1, E_2 , the group $\text{Hom}(E_1, E_2)$ is a free \mathbb{Z} -module of rank at most 4. When $\text{End}(E)$ is larger than \mathbb{Z} , one says that E has complex multiplication. The element in $\text{End}(E)$ corresponding to the Frobenius

endomorphism $(x, y) \mapsto (x^p, y^p)$ is denoted by π , and it satisfies the characteristic equation $x^2 - \text{tr}(E)x + q = 0$. The conductor of the elliptic curve c is $[\text{End}(E) : Z[\pi]]$.

[0038] WEIL PAIRING

[0039] The Weil pairing $e_n : E[n] \times E[n] \rightarrow \mu_n$ is a bilinear, non-degenerate map with values in the group of n^{th} roots of unity in k . In one implementation, Weil pairing is utilized to perform the verification/decryption stage 108 of Fig. 1. However, Weil pairing is but one example of pairing that may be utilized for the verification or decryption. For example, other bilinear and/or non-degenerate pairing techniques may be utilized such as Tate pairing and square pairing. The Weil pairing satisfies the following property:

$$e_n(S, \hat{\phi}(T)) = e_n(\phi(S), T), \text{ where } S \in E_1[n], T \in E_2[n]$$

[0040] Here, $e_n(S, \hat{\phi}(T))$ is a pairing computation on E_1 while $e_n(\phi(S), T)$ is on E_2 . Note that both curves have n -torsion points, which puts a constraint on their group orders. This does not pose a problem, since by a theorem of Tate, $E_1(k)$ and $E_2(k)$ are isogenous over k if and only if the two groups of points have the same order.

[0041] The Weil pairing evaluates the identity for all pairs of inputs which are linearly dependent. Consequently, a mechanism would be beneficial to ensure

that the input points are not scalar multiples of each other. One approach is to use a curve E_2 defined over a finite field k which is large enough that the full group $E_2[n] \cong (Z/nZ)^2$ of n -torsion points is defined over k . In this situation, the probability that two random elements of the group $E_2[n]$ are linearly dependent is negligible, on the order of $1/n$, so the value of the Weil pairing can be nontrivial with high probability. The equation above ensures that the distribution of pairing values on E_1 will match that of E_2 .

[0042] Alternatively, a modified pairing function $\tilde{e}(P, Q) = e_n(\lambda(P), Q)$ may be used where λ is any non-scalar endomorphism, so that P and $\lambda(P)$ are linearly independent and $\tilde{e}(P, P) \neq 1$. Such a map λ is called a *distortion* or *twist* of E .

[0043] GENERATION OF ISOGENIES

[0044] In various implementations, a number of methods can be used to construct isogenies of high degree (e.g., of elliptic curves, or more generally Abelian varieties) and their duals such as discussed with reference to the stage 102 of Fig. 1. The short digital signature and IBE cryptosystems discussed herein may follow the convention that pairs of values $(P, \phi(P))$ are published as the public key, while evaluation of the dual $\hat{\phi}$ constitutes the private key.

[0045] In one implementation, the constructions can be summarized as: given any E , there is an algorithm for constructing isogenies $E \rightarrow E$ whose degree n is randomly distributed, and is a prime with probability $\sim 1/\log(n)$; given any curve E_1 , there is an algorithm for constructing random B -smooth isogenies from E_1 to random targets in time $O(B^3)$; and given E_1, E_2 and two linearly independent isogenies in $\text{Hom}_k(E_1, E_2)$ that have relatively prime degree, there is an algorithm to construct isogenies of prime degree (see, e.g., the discussion below with respect to independent isogenies).

[0046] COMPLEX MULTIPLICATION ISOGENIES

[0047] Let $E_1 = E_2$ as before and assume that E_1 has complex multiplication (CM) by the imaginary quadratic order O_D of discriminant $D < 0$. A probabilistic algorithm may be described for producing such a curve E_1 together with an endomorphism ϕ of E_1 of large prime degree, in expected time polynomial in $|D|$.

[0048] 1. Compute the Hilbert class polynomial $H_D(X)$ of discriminant D . Let K denote the splitting field of $H_D(X)$ over \mathbb{Q} .

[0049] 2. Choose any root x of $H_D(X)$ and construct an elliptic curve E over C having j -invariant equal to x . Note that E is defined over the number field K .

[0050] 3. By construction, the curve E has complex multiplication by \sqrt{D} . Using linear algebra on q -expansions, find explicitly the rational function $I(X,Y)$ with coefficients in K corresponding to the isogeny $\sqrt{D} \in \text{End}E$.

[0051] 4. Choose random integers a and b until $a^2 - b^2D$ is prime. Then, the isogeny $a + b\sqrt{D}$ will be an endomorphism of E having prime degree.

[0052] 5. Choose any prime ideal P of K and reduce the coefficients of E and of I modulo P . Let E_1 denote the reduction of E and let ϕ be the reduction of $a + b\sqrt{D}$.

[0053] Stages 1–3 of the algorithm are deterministic and polynomial time in $|D|$. As for stage 4, the prime number theorem for number fields implies that $a^2 - b^2D$ has probability $1/\log(a^2 - b^2D)$ of being prime, so for integers a and b of size n one can expect stage 4 to terminate after $\log(Dn^2)$ trials.

[0054] The resulting endomorphism ϕ is an endomorphism of E_1 of prime degree. Both ϕ and its dual $\hat{\phi} = a - b\sqrt{D}$ can be evaluated by having knowledge of a and b , using only the rational function $I(X,Y)$ along with scalar multiplication and addition. Such an isogeny ϕ may be called a *CM-isogeny*.

[0055] MODULAR ISOGENIES

[0056] For any prime ℓ , the modular curve $X_0(\ell)$ parameterizes isomorphism classes of isogenies $E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ of degree ℓ . More specifically, there

exists a polynomial equation $\Phi_l(X, Y)$ for $X_0(\ell)$ with the property that E_1 and E_2 are ℓ -isogenous if and only if $\Phi_l(j(E_1), j(E_2)) = 0$.

[0057] Using the polynomial $\Phi_l(X, Y)$, one can compute for any E_1 an ℓ -isogenous curve E_2 together with an explicit polynomial equation for the degree ℓ isogeny $E_1 \rightarrow E_2$. Because the modular polynomial is symmetric in X and Y computation with the j -invariants reversed can be used to find the dual isogeny.

[0058] In practice, one may not use the polynomials $\Phi_l(X, Y)$ for actual computations because the coefficients of these polynomials are rather large. Instead, different but equivalent polynomial models may be used for $X_0(\ell)$ having smaller coefficients. Regardless of the precise model used for the computation, an isogeny derived in this way may be referred to as a *modular isogeny*.

[0059] The currently known algorithms for computing modular isogenies are generally feasible for small values of l . By itself, the use of modular isogenies of small degree does not add much security, because an attacker who knows the curves E_1 and E_2 could check for each l whether the curves are l -isogenous and recover the l -isogeny in the case that they are. However, one can compose many modular isogenies (e.g., for different choices of l) into one isogeny ϕ of large smooth degree $\prod l$, and use ϕ as an isogeny without revealing the intermediate curves. An attacker who has the ability to evaluate ϕ on arbitrary points may still deduce the primes l by computing all the l -torsion points of E_1 and seeing

whether any of them are annihilated by ϕ . However, under the assumption that the dual isogeny computation problem is hard, the attacker will not be able to evaluate ϕ on points of his choosing. For good measure, one can also compose the resulting isogeny either with scalar isogenies or with CM isogenies in order to introduce large non-smooth factors into the degree in an implementation.

[0060] LINEARLY INDEPENDENT ISOGENIES

[0061] In an implementation, the linearly independent isogenies ϕ and ψ are given from E_1 to E_2 of relatively prime degree. As a result, the linear combination $a\phi + b\psi$ has a degree given by the quadratic form $a^2\hat{\phi}\phi + ab(\hat{\phi}\psi + \hat{\psi}\phi) + b^2\hat{\psi}\psi$ in the two variables a and b . Note that the coefficients of this quadratic form are integers, since the outer coefficients are the degrees of ϕ and ψ and the middle term is equal to $\deg(\phi + \psi) - \deg(\phi) - \deg(\psi)$. Since the quadratic form is primitive, it attains prime values infinitely often as a and b vary over all pairs $(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. In this way, many isogenies $E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ of large non-smooth (or even prime) degree may be obtained. The probability that the resulting degree will be non-smooth may also be estimated.

[0062] SHORT SIGNATURE SCHEMES USING ISOGENIES

[0063] In an implementation, the techniques discussed herein may be applied to relatively short signature schemes (e.g., typed in by a user or sent over a

low-bandwidth channel). Two signature schemes will be discussed below which are partly based on mathematical properties of isogenies and pairings on elliptic curves.

[0064] GALOIS INVARIANT SIGNATURES

[0065] Let F_{q^n}/F_q be an extension of finite fields of degree n . Take an elliptic curve E_1 defined over F_q together with an isogeny $\phi: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ defined over F_{q^n} , where E_2 is an elliptic curve defined over F_{q^n} . In one implementation, the curve E_2 is defined over L rather than over a subfield of L , but it is possible to take E_2 defined over only a subfield. However, for security reasons, the isogeny ϕ may not be defined over any proper subfield of F_{q^n} . Moreover, the isogeny ϕ may be generated in accordance with various techniques such as those discussed above.

[0066] Fig. 3 illustrates an exemplary method 300 for signing a message using isogenies. The method 300 includes the following stages:

[0067] Public Key. Pick random $P \in E_1(F_q)$ and publish (P, Q) (302), where $Q = \phi(P)$. Note that P is defined over F_q but Q is not defined over F_q , because ϕ is not.

[0068] Secret Key. The dual isogeny $\hat{\phi}$ of ϕ .

[0069] Signature. Let H be a (public) random oracle from the message space to the set of k -torsion points on E_2 . Given a message m , compute

$S = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi^i \hat{\phi} H(m)$ (stage 304, which provides a signature using the secret/private key generated as discussed above), where π is the q^{th} power Frobenius map and the sum denotes the elliptic curve sum on E_1 . For convenience, we denote the operator $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi^i$ by Tr (which stands for “trace”). Output $S \in E_1(F_q)$ as the signature. The signature is then sent to and received by a receiving party (306 and 308, respectively). Note that the Galois group of F_{q^n}/F_q is $\{1, \pi, \dots, \pi^{n-1}\}$, so S is Galois invariant and thus is defined over F_q .

[0070] Verification. Let e_1 and e_2 denote the Weil pairings on $E_1[k]$ and $E_2[k]$, respectively. Given a public key (P, Q) and a message-signature pair (m, S) , check whether $e_1(P, S) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi^i e_2(Q, H(m))$ (stage 310, which verifies the received signature using the public key generated as discussed above). Accordingly, a valid signature satisfies this equation, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} e_1(P, S) &= e_1\left(P, \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi^i \hat{\phi} H(m)\right) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} e_1(P, \pi^i \hat{\phi} H(m)) \\ &= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} e_1(\pi^i P, \pi^i \hat{\phi} H(m)) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi^i e_1(P, \hat{\phi} H(m)) \\ &= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi^i e_2(\phi(P), H(m)) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi^i e_2(Q, H(m)). \end{aligned}$$

[0071] Also, the trace map may be used down to a base field to shorten points on an elliptic curve (or more generally on any Abelian variety). In other words, the output of a trace map on elliptic curves (or higher dimensional Abelian

varieties) may be utilized as a method for shortening the representation of a point over an extension field by using data on the lower field.

[0072] SIGNING WITH MULTIPLE ELLIPTIC CURVES

[0073] Another way to enhance the strength of short signature schemes is to use multiple public keys and add up the resulting signatures. This modification can be used by itself or combined with the Galois invariant enhancement discussed above.

[0074] With reference to Fig. 4, we assume there is a family of isogenies $\phi_i : E \rightarrow E_i$ and a family of random oracle hash functions H_i each mapping a message m into a point on the elliptic curve E_i . Similar to the stages discussed with reference to Fig. 3:

[0075] Public key. Pick random $P \in E$ and publish P, Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n (see, e.g., 302), where $Q_i = \phi_i(P)$.

[0076] Secret key. The family of isogenies ϕ_i .

[0077] Signature. For each message m , the signature of m (S) is $\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\phi}_i(H_i(m))$ (see, e.g., 304). The signed message is then sent to a receiving party (see, e.g., 306).

[0078] Verification. Given a (message, signature) pair (m, S) , check whether $e(P, S) = \prod_{i=1}^n e(Q_i, H_i(m))$ (see, e.g., stage 310 discussed with reference to Fig. 3). For a valid signature this equation holds since:

$$e(P, S) = e\left(P, \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\phi}_i(H_i(m))\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n e(P, \hat{\phi}_i(H_i(m))) = \prod_{i=1}^n e(Q_i, H_i(m)).$$

[0079] The system is believed to be at least as secure as using just a single isogeny, since anybody who can break the multiple isogenies version can convert the single isogeny version to the multiple isogenies version by adding in isogenies ϕ_2, \dots, ϕ_n as determined by them. Moreover, for such a system, any successful attack on the multiple isogenies version requires a simultaneous break of all of the single isogenies ϕ_1 through ϕ_n .

[0080] IDENTITY BASED ENCRYPTION (IBE) SCHEME WITH ISOGENIES

[0081] Fig. 5 illustrates an exemplary method 500 for identity based encryption (IBE) using isogenies. The one-way isogeny between the elliptic curves is believed to make an identity based encryption (IBE) scheme potentially secure against computational Diffie-Hellman (CDH). The IBE scheme may be defined as follows.

[0082] MAP TO POINT: Define the operation $ID \mapsto P \in E$ for some curve E . More specifically, one may compute $H(id)$ and use it to define a point. It may be assumed that H behaves like a random oracle. Alternately, we may keep a table of

points and hash ID into a random string of weights and then take a weighted sum. We may also assume that there is a trusted authority and a finite set of users, each with some ID from which one can compute the corresponding public key. Each user gets his private key after suitable identification by the trusted authority.

[0083] Public Key for the Trusted Authority: $\alpha \in E_1, \beta = \phi(\alpha).$

Accordingly, a trusted authority (or another entity such as a receiving party) provides and publishes public keys (502). If a twist λ is being used, we may assume that $\alpha = \lambda(a)$ is the twisted image of some point a .

[0084] Private Key for the Trusted Authority. An efficiently computable $\hat{\phi}$.

[0085] For example, encrypted data from Bob to Alice can be implemented as follows:

[0086] Public Key for Alice: $T \in E_2$ is provided, e.g., via the map-to-point function $ID \mapsto T$ (502) by a trusted authority (or another entity such as a receiving party).

[0087] Private Key for Alice: $S = \hat{\phi}(T)$. Note that attacking to get a private key quickly for each client would take time similar to the one for global break in the signature system (discussed above). As a result, these systems may also be referred to as two-tier systems.

[0088] **Encryption by Bob.** Compute $ALICE \mapsto T$ (stage 504, which encrypts a message with the generated public key). Let the message be \mathbf{m} . Pick a random integer r . Send to Alice the pair (506):

$$[\mathbf{m} \oplus H(e(\beta, rT)), r\alpha]$$

[0089] **Decryption by Alice.** Let the cipher text be $[\mathbf{c}, T]$. The encrypted message sent is decrypted (508) using a private key (510) provided by a trusted authority (or another entity such as a receiving party) after suitable identification. As a result, the clear text is:

$$\mathbf{c} \oplus H(e(r\alpha, S))$$

[0090] This works because the quantity being hashed in the encryption stage is:

$$e(\beta, rT) = e(\phi(\alpha), rT) = e(\alpha, \hat{\phi}(rT)) = e(\alpha, r\hat{\phi}(T)) = e(\alpha, rS) = e(r\alpha, S),$$

[0091] which is equal to the quantity being hashed in the decryption stage. An isogeny may be represented as discussed below (e.g., to use a probabilistic approach involving a table of entries).

[0092] **SPECIFYING AN ISOGENY**

[0093] If the isogeny is smooth, it may be represented as a composition of small degree isogenies given by a straight-line program representing polynomial

computations. For curves over extensions of interest, a small table of input-output pairs suffices in an implementation.

[0094] Taking $End(E) = End_{\bar{k}}(E)$, finite extensions of k may be considered and the extension may be specified as appropriate. In one implementation, an isogeny is specified by its action on the group of points over some finite extension of the ground field. Note that two isogenies may coincide up to some extensions, but may be distinct in a larger field. Accordingly, it suffices to specify ϕ on a set of generators S . Generally, the group is cyclic, or as above $|S|=2$. It is considered not easy to find the generators, but one can choose S randomly.

[0095] More particularly, as an Abelian group $E(k)$ (recall: k is a finite field of q elements) is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, where $mn = \#E(k)$, $n|m$ and in addition $n|D$, $D = (mn, q-1)$. One can compute $mn = \#E(k)$ using Schoof's algorithm and if the factorization of D is known, n can be obtained using a randomized polynomial time algorithm. If \tilde{P} and \tilde{Q} are of order n and m respectively such that any point can be written as $a\tilde{P} + b\tilde{Q}$, they are called generators in echelon form and an $O(q^{\frac{1}{2}+\epsilon})$ algorithm may be used for constructing them.

[0096] Turning to random choices (Erdos-Renyi), let G be a finite Abelian group and g_1, \dots, g_k be random elements of G . There exists a small constant c , such that its subset sums are almost uniformly distributed over G , if $k \geq c \cdot \log |G|$.

In particular, the g_i may generate G . To reduce the table size, one can use its strengthening weighted subset sums rather than subset sums when the group order is a prime. This extends to arbitrary orders with some small loss of parameters.

[0097] Moreover, the structure of $E(k)$ may be used to obtain more detailed information. One can pick random points $P_i, i \leq 2$ and write them as $P_i = a_i \tilde{P} + b_i \tilde{Q}$. More particularly, one can express each of the echelon generators by linear combinations of P_i if the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible mod m (note that $n \mid m$). When this happens, $\{P_i\}$ will generate the group. Note that the probability (both P_1 and P_2) falls in the group generated by \tilde{P} is m^{-2} . Similarly, the probability for the group generated by \tilde{Q} is n^{-2} . Thus, either of these two events do not happen with probability $(1 - m^{-2})(1 - n^{-2}) = 1 + (\#E)^{-2} - (m^{-2} + n^{-2})$.

[0098] HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

[0099] Fig. 6 illustrates a general computer environment 600, which can be used to implement the techniques described herein. For example, the computer environment 600 may be utilized to execute instructions associated with performing the tasks discussed with reference to the previous figures. Furthermore, each entity discussed herein (e.g., with respect to Figs. 1, 3, and 5 such as the trusted party, receiving party, and/or sending party) may each have access to a general computer environment.

[00100] The computer environment 600 is only one example of a computing environment and is not intended to suggest any limitation as to the scope of use or functionality of the computer and network architectures. Neither should the computer environment 600 be interpreted as having any dependency or requirement relating to any one or combination of components illustrated in the exemplary computer environment 600.

[00101] Computer environment 600 includes a general-purpose computing device in the form of a computer 602. The components of computer 602 can include, but are not limited to, one or more processors or processing units 604 (optionally including a cryptographic processor or co-processor), a system memory 606, and a system bus 608 that couples various system components including the processor 604 to the system memory 606.

[00102] The system bus 608 represents one or more of any of several types of bus structures, including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, an accelerated graphics port, and a processor or local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures. By way of example, such architectures can include an Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) bus, a Micro Channel Architecture (MCA) bus, an Enhanced ISA (EISA) bus, a Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) local bus, and a Peripheral Component Interconnects (PCI) bus also known as a Mezzanine bus.

[00103] Computer 602 typically includes a variety of computer-readable media. Such media can be any available media that is accessible by computer 602 and includes both volatile and non-volatile media, removable and non-removable media.

[00104] The system memory 606 includes computer-readable media in the form of volatile memory, such as random access memory (RAM) 610, and/or non-volatile memory, such as read only memory (ROM) 612. A basic input/output system (BIOS) 614, containing the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within computer 602, such as during start-up, is stored in ROM 612. RAM 610 typically contains data and/or program modules that are immediately accessible to and/or presently operated on by the processing unit 604.

[00105] Computer 602 may also include other removable/non-removable, volatile/non-volatile computer storage media. By way of example, Fig. 6 illustrates a hard disk drive 616 for reading from and writing to a non-removable, non-volatile magnetic media (not shown), a magnetic disk drive 618 for reading from and writing to a removable, non-volatile magnetic disk 620 (e.g., a “floppy disk”), and an optical disk drive 622 for reading from and/or writing to a removable, non-volatile optical disk 624 such as a CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, or other optical media. The hard disk drive 616, magnetic disk drive 618, and optical disk drive 622 are each connected to the system bus 608 by one or more data media interfaces 626. Alternatively, the hard disk drive 616, magnetic disk drive 618, and

optical disk drive 622 can be connected to the system bus 608 by one or more interfaces (not shown).

[00106] The disk drives and their associated computer-readable media provide non-volatile storage of computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules, and other data for computer 602. Although the example illustrates a hard disk 616, a removable magnetic disk 620, and a removable optical disk 624, it is to be appreciated that other types of computer-readable media which can store data that is accessible by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes or other magnetic storage devices, flash memory cards, CD-ROM, digital versatile disks (DVD) or other optical storage, random access memories (RAM), read only memories (ROM), electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), and the like, can also be utilized to implement the exemplary computing system and environment.

[00107] Any number of program modules can be stored on the hard disk 616, magnetic disk 620, optical disk 624, ROM 612, and/or RAM 610, including by way of example, an operating system 626, one or more application programs 628, other program modules 630, and program data 632. Each of such operating system 626, one or more application programs 628, other program modules 630, and program data 632 (or some combination thereof) may implement all or part of the resident components that support the distributed file system.

[00108] A user can enter commands and information into computer 602 via input devices such as a keyboard 634 and a pointing device 636 (e.g., a “mouse”). Other input devices 638 (not shown specifically) may include a microphone, joystick, game pad, satellite dish, serial port, scanner, and/or the like. These and other input devices are connected to the processing unit 604 via input/output interfaces 640 that are coupled to the system bus 608, but may be connected by other interface and bus structures, such as a parallel port, game port, or a universal serial bus (USB).

[00109] A monitor 642 or other type of display device can also be connected to the system bus 608 via an interface, such as a video adapter 644. In addition to the monitor 642, other output peripheral devices can include components such as speakers (not shown) and a printer 646 which can be connected to computer 602 via the input/output interfaces 640.

[00110] Computer 602 can operate in a networked environment using logical connections to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computing device 648. By way of example, the remote computing device 648 can be a personal computer, portable computer, a server, a router, a network computer, a peer device or other common network node, game console, and the like. The remote computing device 648 is illustrated as a portable computer that can include many or all of the elements and features described herein relative to computer 602.

[00111] Logical connections between computer 602 and the remote computer 648 are depicted as a local area network (LAN) 650 and a general wide area network (WAN) 652. Such networking environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, intranets, and the Internet.

[00112] When implemented in a LAN networking environment, the computer 602 is connected to a local network 650 via a network interface or adapter 654. When implemented in a WAN networking environment, the computer 602 typically includes a modem 656 or other means for establishing communications over the wide network 652. The modem 656, which can be internal or external to computer 602, can be connected to the system bus 608 via the input/output interfaces 640 or other appropriate mechanisms. It is to be appreciated that the illustrated network connections are exemplary and that other means of establishing communication link(s) between the computers 602 and 648 can be employed.

[00113] In a networked environment, such as that illustrated with computing environment 600, program modules depicted relative to the computer 602, or portions thereof, may be stored in a remote memory storage device. By way of example, remote application programs 658 reside on a memory device of remote computer 648. For purposes of illustration, application programs and other executable program components such as the operating system are illustrated herein as discrete blocks, although it is recognized that such programs and components

reside at various times in different storage components of the computing device 602, and are executed by the data processor(s) of the computer.

[00114] Various modules and techniques may be described herein in the general context of computer-executable instructions, such as program modules, executed by one or more computers or other devices. Generally, program modules include routines, programs, objects, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Typically, the functionality of the program modules may be combined or distributed as desired in various implementations.

[00115] An implementation of these modules and techniques may be stored on or transmitted across some form of computer-readable media. Computer-readable media can be any available media that can be accessed by a computer. By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable media may comprise “computer storage media” and “communications media.”

[00116] “Computer storage media” includes volatile and non-volatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data. Computer storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, digital versatile disks (DVD) or other optical storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices,

or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by a computer.

[00117] “Communication media” typically includes computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data in a modulated data signal, such as carrier wave or other transport mechanism. Communication media also includes any information delivery media. The term “modulated data signal” means a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media includes wired media such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, radio frequency (RF), infrared (IR), wireless fidelity (e.g., IEEE 802.11b wireless networking) (Wi-Fi), cellular, Bluetooth enabled, and other wireless media. Combinations of any of the above are also included within the scope of computer-readable media.

[00118] CONCLUSION

[00119] Although the invention has been described in language specific to structural features and/or methodological acts, it is to be understood that the invention defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or acts described. Rather, the specific features and acts are disclosed as exemplary forms of implementing the claimed invention. For example, the elliptic curves discussed herein are a one-dimensional case of Abelian varieties. Also, isogenies may be used in other applications such as blind signatures, hierarchical

systems, and the like. As such, the techniques described herein may be applied to higher dimension Abelian varieties.